

Wednesday
February 18, 1981
Vol. 70, No. 76
Montréal

Canada's Only Students' Daily

The McGill Daily

Nader raids McGill Friday

by Richard Goldman

Ralph Nader, the wary watchdog of American corporate wrongdoing will return to McGill this Friday, to spur on the drive he started here last semester — the campaign to establish a public interest research group at McGill.

In a talk here last October during McGill Disarmament Week, Nader told McGill students that, "University is your last chance to pioneer, to experiment, to think," and he prodded them to take advantage of their time at school to form student public interest groups.

More than 700 people have now signed a petition calling for the establishment of a McGill Public Interest Research Group (McPIRG). A copy of the group's proposed constitution was presented to McGill Students' Council two weeks ago, and tonight Council will decide whether the question of establishment of McPIRG will go to campus-wide referendum March 4.

McPIRG organizers say they are optimistic about the prospects for success.

"Nader told me that he is returning to Quebec to make sure that a PIRG is set up somewhere in the province and I think he will be impressed by the progress we have made here," said Peter Bruck, or the organizing committee.

Bruck said Nader will be speaking at both Concordia and McGill on the reasons for student involvement in public interest work. His speech here will be in Leacock 132 at 4:30 Friday. Admission is free.

"I am confident that the events of McGill Public Interest Week, (January 26 to 31) which familiarized hundreds of McGill students with our objectives, and the work we have been doing on campus over the last four months has established the credibility of a public interest research group at McGill."

According to Bruck, the PIRG

concept is not a new one, and similar groups already exist elsewhere in Canada, and in many American states. Ontario PIRG, for example, includes nine campuses, and deals with a wide variety of environmental, energy and human rights-related issues. Bruck said the object is to channel some part of the academic work going on at universities into areas that would benefit the local community.

continued on page 3

Graduates back autonomy

by George Cook

The Post Graduate Students' Society (PGSS) council, the body which represents McGill's 4,000 graduate students, voted overwhelmingly Monday night to support the McGill Daily's quest for autonomy from the Students' Society.

The move came after an attempt at a Students' council meeting to win a guaranteed place for a graduate student representative on the proposed Daily board of directors.

All McGill students will be asked in a referendum March 4 to support a proposal that will separate the student paper from the Students' Society. The paper will be run as a separate organization with an independent board of directors responsible for student funds received by the Daily.

Although the PGSS council members on the Students' Society council failed to win a guaranteed member on the proposed Daily board, PGSS council president Scott Fraser told graduate representatives Monday that graduate students will just have to make sure one of their number runs for the Daily board.

Fraser said he thought the positions were likely to be acclaimed and that therefore there will be no problem getting a graduate student on the board.

In the other business the PGSS council voted Monday to instruct the graduate representative on McGill's Senate to oppose the establishment of a browsing section in the Bronfman Building bookstore. If, however, the proposal to establish the section goes ahead, the Senate member will ask that only books of interest to the university community be stocked in the browsing section.

The council also decided Monday to push for a reconsideration of Students' Society plans to hold a referendum asking students to accept a \$15 addition to their activity fees to help build up funds for new or renovated athletic facilities.

Fraser said the move was not given proper consideration at the Students' Council meeting at which the matter was

continued on page 3



Dailyphoto / David Samuel

In our here-today, gone-tomorrow world of transient values and fleeting allegiances this laudable group of patriots is showing just where their loyalty lies. This candid shot captures them with a firm grasp on "all the news that fits."

Non-unionized workers are without protection here

by Kimberley Stephenson

Non-unionized workers have no job security, Eileen Shea of Rank and File said in a panel discussion on non-unionized women yesterday.

Shea said domestic workers and those who do piecework at home are among the most exploited.

"There are 100,000 people in Quebec, mostly women, who are stuffing envelopes, sewing, putting string through bags and other shit jobs that nobody else will do. And I never met anyone who's got more than 75 cents an hour," said Shea.

Sheila Arnopoulos, a Montreal journalist who has won the National Newspaper Award and done research on women in factories, said that more and more women are being imported to work in people's homes as domestics.

"The treatment of foreign domestic workers is scandalous. They have no days off, they often work from eight to midnight, and can't get time off to go to a doctor," she said.

Shea mentioned one case she knew of where a domestic was made to sleep in an unfinished basement with the family dog.

"It seems that in Canada we're prepared to treat people like slaves," said Arnopoulos.

She said it is very difficult to organize immigrant women in low-paying jobs for many reasons.

"Most immigrant women don't have much employment choice. They have broken English, no French; they don't know our society; they don't

know where to go for help or how our laws work. Often they feel unions are illegal, and they are not told of any recourse if they are fired," said Arnopoulos.

She also said that while workers have the right to organize under the labor code, the applications of the right to organize are not very strong.

She cited a case where women in a hosiery factory tried to organize a union and were fired. It took four months before they were ordered reinstated, then another two years before management

would sit down with the union, and then the company folded.

The attitude of unions toward women in low-paying positions is another problem.

"The larger labor unions, like Confederation of National Trade Unions and the Quebec Federation of Labor, are looking for big dues and people who are easy to organize. The problem with immigrant workers is that there are no big dues and they are hard to organize," said Arnopoulos.

"If you are really a union that believes in the

continued on page 3

Union Bldg. moves to Africa

by Sherif Atallah

With an atmosphere of Zairean, Congolese and "highlife" music, the African Students' Association has transported the Union Building lounge to deepest Africa.

As part of the events of McGill's second annual Africa Week, the students are offering a cultural exhibit of colorful and diverse African artifacts.

"Our objective is to create an awareness of African people in Montreal, particularly at McGill. This (exhibit) is to show our lifestyles," said David Amankwa, public relations officer.

"It is a little of what we can offer McGill, where by doing this every year, the McGill population will eventually get to know a little more about Africa."

A walk across the exhibit,

which occupies about half the student lounge, is like a trip across the continent of Africa.

Beginning at one end, one finds the northwestern country of Mauritania, culturally represented by dark-bright caftans, a marble-colored yogurt bowl, a tea set and multicolored coasters.

Directly opposite and still on the West Coast, is Nigeria, with a major display showing much of the country's artistic heritage. On display are decorative water ladles, spoons and shallow-based bowls, all made from the Calabash plant.

Among the more unusual items on display are the traditional Nigerian game called Ayo or Oware, and a ceremonial fan made of peacock feathers.

The nation of Sierra Leone is represented with beaded

jewelry, a ceremonial drum and clothing toned with various dyes. Its neighbor Liberia, the "Switzerland of Africa," has a display of literature and of casual ceremonial clothing.

Ghana, the country between Liberia and Nigeria, displayed a wooden sculpture of their god of fertility.

From the opposite side of the continent, the East African nation of Kenya has a display of its Kaffir cowhide shields, sketchings and animal-skin rugs.

Africa week continues today with a cultural fashion show at 3:30 pm in Room B01 of the Union Building, and a film show at FDAA beginning at 7:00 pm.

Staff Meeting

No ostensibly clever puns this time: Staff meeting tomorrow at 3:00. Everyone welcome.

OPTOMETRIST

- Eyes Examined
- Eye Glasses Fitted
- Contact Lenses (soft/hard)
- Medicare card accepted

Dr. David Kwavnick, O.D.

1535 Sherbrooke St. W.
(corner Guy)

933-8700 or 933-8182

Classified

Ads may be placed through Sadie's, 1st floor Student Union building, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

McGill students: \$2 per day. For 3 days \$1.75, more than 3 days \$1.50.

McGill Faculty and Staff: \$3.00 per day.

All others: \$3.50 per day.

341 — APT., ROOMS, HOUSING

A Louerito Rent: 2 apartments: 1 ground level & split level. 7 rooms each. Near metro line — on treed lot. \$200/month. After 5pm 768-3870.

Sublet: 4 1/2, two bedrooms, furnished Durocher & Milton, May 1 to August 31. \$250, 843-7827 before 11pm.

Large house of four has room for one more. Room is sunny, warm. You share kitchen, bathroom, dining room, etc. Available now. Call 288-9144 or drop by 3648 Durocher.

354 — TYPING SERVICES

Leave the typing to us! We'll type your resumes or term papers professionally and accurately in both languages. For more info, call Agence de Placement Montreal 866-8829.

Have your thesis or term paper professionally typed in a neat academic style. For fast, accurate service, call 284-2647 right away. Also, minor research projects undertaken; books; articles read; notes undertaken & organized.

Typing: pick up and delivery at McGill. Call Sus at 697-0714.

361 — ARTICLES FOR SALE

Cross country skis. Fischer Attack 6'5" with boots used only once, bargain price. Call 284-3117 after 1pm.

Telescope for sale! 6-inch reflector, 48-inch focal length, F 8.0, equatorial mount, electric drive, finderscope, three eyepieces. \$425.00. Phone 674-7140 evenings.

385 — WANTED TO BUY

Urgently needed: *Atlas of Histology*, by Di Fiori. Call 392-8902 from 9 am to 4 pm, and 288-0923 after 5 pm. Ask for Suzanne.

372 — LOST AND FOUND

I lost a blue purse with embroidered flowers, in Arts West basement Ladies' Washroom on Wed. Feb. 11 (morning). I won't ask about the money, all I want are my ID cards. Please bring back to Students' Society Desk in the Union Bldg. if found.

Found: Scarf in Burns. 45. Call Steve, rm 35 285-9861.

Found: on Friday afternoon, a gold ring on McTavish St., across from the Education Building. There are initials engraved on it. Please call & identify: 286-1667.

374 — PERSONAL

Beer is O.kay while Other M-ind-alterings A.re N.ice. Thought I'd forget, didn't you, my loves?! Happy Belated Valentine's Day.

My biorhythms answer with a resounding "Yes", you beastly animal. But will you ever ask the question? - Ken.

Jays Are Yearning Success, Leaving Our "Victorious" Enthusiastic Maenads Alone, Entirely Nice and Despicably Sweet (gone to NHL: a CAPITAL idea, eh?) Jays.

Thanks to all who made the "Evening of Lust" a success! Love, Marina Mead.

385 — NOTICES

The Big Event — From Vancouver, RCA recording artists, DOUG & THE SLUGS will perform in the Union Ballroom Saturday, Feb. 21st, 9:00 pm. Canada's hottest act in the '80s. Hear them now on Gertrude's jukebox... this concert / dance produced by the McGill Program Board.

"Swing Into Spring" with the McGill Nursing Fashion Show. Thursday February 19th at 8:00pm in Leacock 132. Admission: \$2.00. Door prizes and refreshments.

Humanistic Studies Students' Association: meeting on Friday, February 20 at 4pm in the Arts Bldg., room 136 (staff lounge). Everyone urged to attend. Refreshments will (possibly) be served.

If your car's
out of shape
you get rid of it,
right? What if
your body's
out of shape?

PARTICIPATION
The Canadian movement for personal fitness.

le Permanent



A House For You

We know you can appreciate the tradition of quality and excellent craftsmanship that this stately cottage has to offer. Built around the

1940 s, it features 4 large bedrooms, 2 electric fireplaces, 2 washrooms, a separate dining room and the best in fine quality woodwork. The house is situated on a lovely avenue in Verdun and conforms to surrounding properties.

Call: Rosario Di Vita

or
Mario Huet
at

Le Permanent (courtier)

363-7000**McGill Christian Fellowship****Cell Groups (Small Group Meetings)**

Mondays: 3:00 - 5:00 pm

Tuesdays: 4:00 - 5:00 pm

Thursdays: noon - 1:00 pm

Tuesdays: 8:00 - 9:30 pm

at Newman Centre,

3484 Peel Street,

Top floor

Call Kathy: 843-4522

Introductory Bible Study

Mondays: 4:00 - 5:00 pm

Call Mike: 486-3095

Prayer Meetings

Wednesdays: 8:15 - 8:45 am

Student Union Bldg., Rm 425

ALL WELCOME!

For more info call: Frances — 842-4327

Ernie — 384-6250

The Committee against Differential Fees of McGill University



together with
Concordia's Committee,
requires from the persons
who are willing to WORK
in information programs,
to attend its meeting:

TODAY, February 18, 1981

at 5:00 PM in the Union Bldg., Room B15

**Counselling**

Do you need someone to talk to about personal, educational, or vocational problems? If so, call and make an appointment at 392-8889.

A service
of the

McGill Educational Psychology
and

Counselling Department

3700 McTavish St.

Dr. Gary Torbit, Director

**COIFFURE
PIERRE**

Coiffure pour Hommes
Men's Hair Styling

**Special prices
for students**
(with ID cards)

1503 Bleury St.
corner de Maisonneuve

844-1837

Students' Council Meeting

Today, 5:00 PM

University Centre

Room 310

Hillel 3460 Stanley

The Eatery

offers a
delicious eating experience
at a very low price.
Daily 11:30 - 2:00 pm



Friday's attraction: Israeli Falafel

THE SCARLET KEY AWARD

distinguishes those students who have made an outstanding contribution to McGill aside from their academic achievement. Excellence in leadership and involvement in campus activities will be especially considered. Any student possessing such qualifications may be nominated to receive this honour.

Students and staff alike are eligible to nominate candidates for the award. The objective is to recognize all those who merit it.

Nomination papers should include the name, address and phone number of the nominee as well as pertinent background information about the individual's activities at McGill. Nomination forms are available at "Sadie's", in the Student Union.

MARY SALEMI DEBBI SHAPIRO
CO-CHAIRMAN, CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE

The DEADLINE for submission of nominations is Friday, February 20, 1981

McGILL SCARLET KEY AWARD

Inflation different in Israel: Professor

by Anita Andregó

Israel's 120 percent inflation rate has not drastically affected its citizens because of the country's unique economic situation. Professor R. Brenner of McGill's Economics Department said last Wednesday.

At a lecture sponsored by the McGill-Concordia Student Zionists, Brenner said Israel's official inflation rate is a misleading criterion because almost everything in the Israeli economy is indexed to ease inflation's burden.

"You mustn't deduce that because there has been a high rate of inflation, the Israelis are worse off," he said.

Instead, Brenner said the reason real wages have dropped four times in the past two years is that the price of imports has increased relative to that of exports.

However, he said, exports are now on the increase, providing a source for optimism in the future.

In fact, emigration from, and a lack of immigration into Israel is considered by many to be a more severe problem than the inflation rate, he said.

In recent years, Israel has been suffering from "brain drain", the emigration of educated Israelis. The problem, Brenner said, is a result of the disproportionately high number of people enrolled in Israeli universities coupled with the economy's inability to absorb that many Ph.D. and Masters graduates. There simply is not enough demand for specialized graduates and the Israeli government did not anticipate this, Brenner said.

Another problem is salaries. Doctors' salaries, for example, are extremely low, not because

there is inflation, but because there is a large number of doctors. The same is true in other sectors.

"This is one of the much more difficult questions the Israeli society must deal with," said Brenner.

The Israeli society is egalitarian for many, according to Brenner. Relative wages haven't been allowed to fluctuate in the rigid system. This has diminished the economic mobility of the people.

The Israeli society finds it much more difficult to adjust to changes than North America's, said Brenner. For example, young couples today must cope with a shortage of apartments. At one time the government gave out non-indexed mortgages to couples getting their first apartment, but this is no longer done.

The shortage has pushed back the marriage age and, as a result, the young are living with their parents much longer than they did four or five years ago. This has both social and economic repercussions.

"These, and not inflation," said Brenner, "are some of the real problems that face the Israeli society."

According to Brenner, the high inflation rate is a result of the Israeli government's efforts to keep expenditures constant and to finance its deficit. It chose to do this by increasing the money supply, thereby causing the substantial increase in price levels.

"It's a complicated problem of politics," he said.

In one sense, it's related to the changing government. Inconsistency in the behaviour of Israel's government ministers may be one reason why these inflationary policies have been adopted.



Clever disguises, aren't they? Candidates in today's Arts and Science Undergraduate Society (ASUS) elections assume confident poses on election eve. What a wholesome lot they make. If you peruse the photo with a more discriminating eye you may notice the one in front has already sold out. Voting goes on from 9:00 am to 3:00 pm today.

Daycare kids invade campus

VANCOUVER (CUP) — Last October, B.C. Education Minister Brian Smith told the British Columbia Students' Federation there must be a demonstrated need for improved daycare before the government would act.

That need was demonstrated at several colleges throughout B.C. February 12 when parents brought their children to campuses to illustrate the need for adequate daycare.

Parents at Vancouver Vocational Institute, Okanagan College and Camosun College were encouraged to bring children to campus. Action is planned for later in the term at

the University of British Columbia, Capilano College and Simon Fraser University. "I think there is a need for daycare but I am not aware that any surveys have been done," said Okanagan's acting principal.

"The college is not in a position to operate daycare facilities."

Emily Campbell, daycare coordinator at SFU, said that university has "reasonably adequate space", but its cost is a barrier to many parents.

"I'm sure many parents are not coming back to school in some cases because they're finding it too difficult to handle the cost," she said. Campbell said although many are eligible for provincial daycare subsidies, that subsidy doesn't cover the full cost of services.

Parents, she said, must find between \$20 and \$100 each month to pay the difference between the allowance and the real cost.

"The way some students deal with this is to include the

cost on their student loan," said Campbell, "thereby piling up a debt in the future."

And though the subsidies haven't changed, labour costs have increased with the cost of living.

"If the salaries go up, it is a direct charge against the parents," said Campbell.

The cost of care for a three to five-year-old child at SFU runs from \$185 to \$235 each month. In March the charge for a child under the age of three will be between \$305 and \$320.

Campbell says SFU has "Perhaps the most supportive administration in all of Canada" for child care. The university pays overhead and other costs and supplies the building for the daycare centre.

Other campuses are not so fortunate. Vancouver Vocational Institute's new King Edward Campus was planned and constructed without any facility for childcare. The B.C. Human Resources Ministry has since approved \$10,000 for daycare at VVI.

This week:

UQAM energy conference

Energy conferences, such as the one held at McGill last week, are generally run by corporations and governments. Those who are affected by their decisions and who must pay gas, oil and electricity bills have been confined to a relatively passive role — that of a spectator and listener.

PGSS...

continued from page 1

discussed. He said it is unusual to ask students for money for a project no one has decided to go ahead with.

The next PGSS council meeting is March 2, at which time the council will consider a new constitution for the graduate body.

Nader...

continued from page 1

According to the proposed constitution, this means "making studies at McGill relevant to issues of public interest and concern, and bridging the gap between the

University and the community surrounding it and supporting it." If council passes the McPIRG motion tonight, students will be asked to vote on whether to establish a refundable student levy of \$2.50 per semester to fund the group.

University and the community surrounding it and supporting it."

organization of the weakest part of society you put the money there and you don't put it elsewhere," she said.

Non-union...

Just because there is minimum wage legislation does not mean that a worker gets minimum wage, she claimed.

week at l'Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) with the aim of promoting an exchange among all persons wishing to gain greater insight into the energy issues.

Among the activities will be films and video presentations, workshops, panel discussions and even a solar greenhouse.

More noteworthy speakers taking part in the conference are Quebec Energy Minister Yves Bérubé, Solanges Vincent, of La Fiction Nucléaire, David Brooks, coordinator of Energy Probe, and the inimitable Ralph Nader, who will speak at McGill and at UQAM and at Concordia on Friday.

Today's events include an afternoon of films, among which the production *Québec à Vendre*, at 2:00pm. Tonight at 7:30 Bérubé will debate Québec energy policy with Pierre Fortin, the Liberal Party energy critic.

For more information about the conference which runs until Sunday, phone the Société Pour Valre la Pollution at 844-5477.

by Daily News Desk

Valentine victory for our debaters

by Brian Topp

The debating union returned from an American debating tournament with a second place finish this weekend.

Three McGill teams participated in the competition, held February 13 and 14 at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts. A total of 40 teams were involved.

DU president Marcel Mongeon and club member Scott Keating also took speaker's awards at the Hillel Greenbaum made it to the final round of the competition, 3rd place and Keating in 9th.

losing a close decision to a team from Yale University.

"The topic of the final round was 'home is where the heart is'," Mongeon said.

"They said that 'home' is home plate, and 'where the heart is' is the centre of baseball. We said it was silly to say that."

Mongeon and club member Scott Keating also took speaker's awards at the Hillel Greenbaum made it to the final round of the competition, 3rd place and Keating in 9th.



South Africa:

An insider's view

Chengiah Ragaven, B.Ed. (Lond), M.A. (Oxon), M.A. (Sussex), Cert. Ed. (Lond), Cert. Ed. (Oxon), was placed under a five-year house arrest and banning order in South Africa; now permanently exiled. He is currently completing Ph.D. research at Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge University and is a part-time faculty member of Concordia University, Montreal.

The following is the text of a submission he made to the McGill Board of Governors Committee on Social Responsibility — the only anti-apartheid submissions from an off-campus group or individual.

Mr. Chairperson and members of the Committee on Social Responsibility at McGill University:

I submit this afternoon that we in Canada have accepted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, approved by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948, as a basic set of ethics and moral principles which underpins our common standards of belief in freedom, justice, and peace of all people and all nations, and in so doing have subscribed to its corollary, which is that the inhuman policy of apartheid is a "crime against humanity" and that any collaboration with, benefit from or support for the South African system, either advertently or inadvertently, must call into question the integrity of the Canadian people.

I will argue, members of the Committee, that you have a special responsibility in this case in ensuring that the reputation of McGill University within the international academic community remains untarnished and that its association with economic, political, social and other institutions in South Africa must be beyond reproach. I argue further that your decision to invest in companies with vested interests in South Africa is contrary to the spirit that underlies university academic traditions — the stated aim of which is the pursuit and search for Truth. In short, your Committee us answerable to two major counts:

1) Firstly, are you in your investment

procedures guilty of violating the principal sets of sets of belief in maintaining and ensuring basic human rights and freedoms throughout the world? And more specifically,

2) as an academic community, should you be collaborating with a government whose international record of transgressing the basic human freedoms and rights has certainly been one of the worst throughout time.

The question of disinvestment therefore becomes a very serious one for the 21 million people of African origin who, since the 19th century, have noted the increase of North American capital penetration into the various sectors of the South African economy. Over the decades, these investments have helped to sustain the repressive legislations, the continued exploitation, and the reduction of the African people into a labor index. (1976, average monthly income: Whites R489; Africans R106. Wage gap: R383. SACTU, 1980, p. 452.) No evidence has been presented to the contrary. I shall, in my submission, analyze the prevailing conditions in South Africa — a country which has denied basic human rights to its black population and through its state apparatus, supported by the military, continues to achieve this end. For its 1977/78 military budget, the IMF Study reports:

With the defence expenditure budget to rise by 21.3% to \$2 billion, the budget provided for other government expenditures to increase for that year amounted to 5.1% in nominal terms.

The development of the state apparatus since the 17th century ensured that the Africans were effectively prevented from becoming citizens of their country: 21 million people cannot vote. Such a strategy renders the people powerless: economically, socially and politically. Attempts by the African people to participate in the national life of the society are prevented by a series of repressive legislations.

The Terrorism or General Law Amendment Act, the Criminal Procedure Act of 1977, the Internal

Security Act (Sec 10) all ensure that any attempt by the African to participate politically results in such statistics as 313 people being detained by the Security Police in 1977 alone and 359 in 1978. Amnesty International is quoted at the period as reporting that 84 black school children, ranging in ages from 13 to 18 years, were detained by the above Acts in March 1977, as well as 141 in September, 180 in October, and 169 in July 1978.

At a symposium held in Lesotho recently, many witnesses bore testimony to their own experiences of torture and brutality by the South African police authorities. The question I put to you, Members of the Committee, is what principles do you adopt in your dealing with a regime that tortures women, children, or individuals who want to control their own destiny in life? Are they not, like all of us here, entitled to basic human freedoms? Will you allow or even tolerate such a situation to exist in Canada?

According to the International Commission of Jurists in Geneva, South Africa has consistently violate 25 of the 30 items of the Bill of Human Rights. Its political police, with unlimited state funds and thousands of police informers, terrorize the black population into submission and have recently, in the fashion of Latin American military dictatorships, instituted death squads to assassinate those who organize or oppose the policies of the government.

A recent report of the Commissioner of Prisons states that 83,069 political prisoners languish in South African prisons, a significant number in the notorious Robben Island. These leaders of the African people, like Nelson Mandela and the late Robert Sobukwe, rather than suffering internment and death, would, if democracy prevailed in South Africa, be the legitimate heirs to that government. Therefore, if your committee argues that it is not in its interest to determine the kind of government that the above examples have shown South Africa to be, then by what rights now do you assert that the companies through which you invest will pressure the South African government to change its policies. Indeed a contradiction.

I want to emphasize that if conditions in South Africa appear to be improving, they improve with the whites and not for the Africans. The lack of adequate health facilities, the Internal Pass Laws, the Bantu Education Acts which prevent the free enquiry into knowledge by blacks, the racial segregation, the compulsory removal of Africans into arid "reserves" called Bantustans which constitute only 13% of the total land in South Africa, the subsequent monopoly of the remaining 87% of the land by the 4 million whites for control, exploitation, and attraction of black labor raises some very serious moral questions for the McGill community. If, for instance, the argument so often raised in ignorance that the university or multinational company has no moral responsibility for the countries in which they invest, they have you taken "moral responsibility" in becoming signatories of the Declaration of Human Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination? Why, on this occasion, on the question of disinvestment in South Africa, renege on that international stand? I shall not, members of the Committee, go into my own political history, of indentured laboring family, seldom having food or clothes; nor shall I enlighten you with the appalling domestic conditions that exist in townships: murder, rape, theft, deaths due to malnutrition alone; the appalling labor conditions that exist in every sphere of human life in black South Africa. Are you concerned that mortality rate of children is one of the highest in the world, and that daily

experiences of blacks, in one of the richest and most industrialized countries, is painful day in and day out? No white South African can even begin to comprehend this situation. I am swiftly realizing that this limitation applies as well to Western visitors, especially those invited by the likes of the South Africa Foundation.

There are two further issues I wish to raise at this point. The first is world opinion on investments in South Africa, and the second the rules governing the fiduciary responsibilities of trustees of university funds. In this case too, I argue that trustees have a major responsibility in economic investments and social responsibilities. This perhaps places them as harbingers in the area of moral responsibility and economic investment.

General Assembly Resolution 2054, adopted on December 15, 1965, warned South Africa that by implementing its oppressive, inhuman racial segregation and political domination, it was in gross violation of sovereign obligations under the United Nations Charter. The resolution also went on to argue that this was in defiance of the Security Council and General Assembly resolutions. The General Assembly then appealed "to the major trading partners of the Republic of South Africa to cease their increasing economic collaboration with the Government of South Africa, which encourages that government to defy world opinion by accelerating the policies of apartheid."

The resolution and debate went on to deplore those institutions, companies, and nations who collaborate, through political, economic, or military engagement with the South African state, and argued that such collaboration encourages South Africa to persist with its racial policies. The resolution, in seeking a peaceful change in that part of the world, requested the Security Council to apply economic sanctions, while noting that South Africa's nefarious policies constitute a threat to international peace and security. It furthermore argued that this was the only sensible policy, if serious conflict and bloodshed were to be avoided. The resolution gave credence to its suggestion by reiterating that blacks in South Africa have suffered too long and have shown great patience and endurance. By contrast, it has been argued in some quarters that black people will be the first to suffer with the implementation of external economic sanctions.

The advocates of economic engagements can, of course, factually point out that profits from South African investments increased in recent years; but, what they cannot point out is that the fundamental structure of apartheid has eroded and that blacks can be hopeful for change giving them their rightful place in society. Economic boycott is therefore a positive way in which the world at large can bring pressure to bear on South African authorities to either mend their ways or suffer by them.

The African view on the question of change in South Africa was expressed by the Organization of African Unity: "We cannot agree with those who say that economic sanctions will only add misery to the unfortunate victims of apartheid. To these we say — what more suffering could there be than under apartheid?"

At a Security Council meeting held in January 1978, Mr. Johnstone Makatini, the U.N. representative of the African National Congress, on behalf of the millions of blacks, called on the Western powers to end their support for the Pretoria regime, and rather to support the liberation struggle being waged in South Africa. The late David Sibeko, former leader of the Pan Africanist Congress, urged the in-

continued on page 6

Hyde Park

Mandel revisited

Several points raised by Professor Vaillancourt in her interview given to the French edition of the *Daily* (Jan. 27, 1981) cry out for comment. I am not referring so much to her characterization of the dominant ethos of the Political Science Department as "anti-communism, anti-syndicalism, anti-women, anti-Québécois", nor to the unbelievably inane (though not uncharacteristic) explanation the department gave students for rejecting their demand for a Marxist to teach Marxism — a Marxist would lack the objectivity (which we possess!). There is really little one could add about the department, whose reputation — not for academic excellence, alas! — has spread far beyond McGill. Few departments have been investigated by the Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT) and found guilty of blatant double-bookkeeping in refusing to renew the contract of an exceptionally competent leftist professor. Even few have earned the distinction of a book-length published exposé, replete with documents, of their misdeeds. (Marlene Dixon, *Things which Are Done in Secret*, Black Rose Books, 3981 St. Lawrence, Montreal). Its latest

escapade, the purge of David Mandel will certainly ensure that this well-earned renown does not die soon.

I refer rather to the role of the McGill administration in the Mandel affair, which has gone largely unnoticed. Principal Johnston, we learn, "has turned down a request by the CAUT to form a jointly sponsored committee to study the circumstances surrounding the Mandel case." (*Daily*, Dec. 3, 1980). Professor Vaillancourt tells us that in the summer of 1973 Dr. Johnston (not yet McGill's principal) presided over just such a committee that for five days heard testimony on the circumstances surrounding the Vaillancourt case and unanimously recommended that she be reinstated with a three-year contract. She informs us further that "Johnston is probably one of the best informed people in all of Canada on the internal functioning of the Political Science Department, on the nature of the decisions taken by it and on the criteria upon which they are based."

One can only wonder, therefore, what possible reason Principal Johnston could have for rejecting the CAUT's proposal in the Mandel case. The personnel in the department is virtually unchanged; the issue is the same — discrimination in hiring and promotion for political reasons. The Political Science Students Association, the Political Science Graduate Students' Association, the Canadian Association of Political Science, and the CAUT as well as dozens of individual academics

from across Canada have all asked for such an inquiry. Yet Principal Johnston refuses. Why?

It appears that Mandel has committed a sin in Principal Johnston's eyes: he had the temerity to ask the Quebec Human Rights Commission for an investigation. He must therefore, apparently, forfeit his right to an academic hearing.

The utter contempt this reply expresses for a body that represents the entire Canadian academic community is extraordinary, even for McGill. (We "should not be intimidated by bureaucrats," Vice-principal Yaffe warns the Senate against the Government of Canada, which might force McGill to obey the law that governs the rest of us, preventing it from pursuing its policy of giving priority to non-Canadians in hiring. "We are the leaders of the community not the followers." (*Daily*, Nov. 25, 1980). As Professor Vaillancourt pointed out, and as Principal Johnston knows full well, she too had gone the legal route (through the Labour Court) when the McGill administration nevertheless agreed to participate in a joint commission of inquiry with the CAUT. The precedent is there. Neither the CAUT nor the Human Rights Commission have raised any objections. Why does Principal Johnston?

But his response also shows contempt for the law, remarkable in a man who has made it his life's calling. For Quebec law grants all Quebecers the

right to seek redress through the Human Rights Commission. Principal Johnston, however, would punish Mandel for this. Is he then acting any differently from an employer who informs a prospective employee that he will be hired on the condition that he agrees to forego the statutory minimum wage?

There is an obvious pattern here. The Political Science Department refuses to give any substantive reasons for its rejection of the recommendation of its own Appointments Committee to give Mandel a three-year contract. The McGill administration refuses to give any substantive reasons for its refusal to cooperate in an investigation with the CAUT. (It can't do anything about the Human Rights Commission, but Mandel's chances there are probably not as good and a decision could take years.)

Must we assume that the administration is complicit in the cover up of yet another reprehensible violation of academic freedom by the Political Science Department? Is this, then, what collegiality is all about? Surely, Principal Johnston, McGill deserves better. If only for the sake of McGill's reputation, it is not too late for justice to be done. McGill cannot place itself outside of the rest of the academic community which through the CAUT has asked it to cooperate in the investigation of a matter which is of the gravest concern to us all

Greg Teal

Letters

The higher your GPA,
the dumber you may be

To the Daily:

It recently came to my attention that McGill actually gives out grade point averages to three figures, i.e. 3.91, 2.87, etc. I had a good chuckle for hours. It made my day. This is, of course, one of those "garbage-in/garbage-out" things, as every student who has taken the first lecture of High School Physics or High School Chemistry knows, but that the university faculty evidently does not.

We can excuse our English and Economics and Political "Science", History, and Philosophy professors; after all they can hardly count and thus we cannot expect them to understand much about measuring. But for science and engineering professors, this ridiculous procedure of giving grade point averages of meaningless length is absolutely inexcusable. I suggest that all science and engineering professors at the level of

Associate or higher be required to attend a joint meeting of the Faculty of Science and the Faculty of Engineering and be given a lecture in the theory of measurement by a U1 engineering student, preferably the initial lecture that is given to CEGEP students in their first physics course. Assistant professors can attend or not, depending upon their educational level.

Put it this way. All of the grade point averages given out by McGill prior to September 1980 are accurate only within a factor of plus-or-minus one. The very first figure of your grade point average is not to be trusted. Thus there is no real way of telling the difference between a student with a grade point average of 3 and a student with a grade point average of 4 or 2. The last two numbers in your pre-1981 grade point average are *totally meaningless*. They are garbage

numbers put there by an illiterate computer which was given instructions to do so by illiterate professors. If you don't believe me, look at it this way: there is no possible way to distinguish between two students one of whom got five 80% and one of whom got five 79%, yet the first student will have a pre-1981 grade point average of 4 and the second a grade point average of 3! A student with five 79% and one with five 65% will have the same grade point average, and yet they are of perceptibly different quality. There is no way of distinguishing between a student with five 65% and a student with five 64%, yet one will have a grade point average of 3 and the other a grade point average of 2. I repeat for the slow witted; pre-1981 grade point averages carry an error of plus or minus one built into them. It would be trivially easy to find students with a McGill

grade point average of say "2.92" who were measurably *better* than other students with a McGill grade point average of say "3.81".

The revised system recently voted in by a naive Senate is slightly better but not much. The new McGill grade point averages are significant only within a factor of plus or minus 0.3, an improvement over an error of plus or minus one, but an error factor that is far from giving three figure accuracy, which is what the ignorant faculty pretends to give you on your report card. As McGill's "measuring system" stands today, the first figure is firm, the second highly doubtful and only the third figure totally meaningless. There is still no way to differentiate a 3.6 grade point average from a 3.9 or a 3.3. Yet McGill is going to use the last number, the third and totally meaningless one, to make scholarship decisions

and the like. You students have a strong ground for complaint.

Donald Kingsbury
Mathematics Department

Daily wraps up more than fish

To the Daily:

I wish to acknowledge the *Daily's* continuing coverage of the Senate debates over the adoption of the student disciplinary code. Several additional points need to be added to the "Senate moves ahead on student disciplinary code" article of 12 February. The outcome of the debate on the three clauses discussed at last Wednesday's meeting clearly show the impact of efforts by student senators and of widespread interest by the student body.

Most importantly, the article failed to make clear that a major amendment was made to Article 5 of the proposed code.

continued on page 7

Nights To Remember

RED & WHITE

Revue

Moyse Hall 8 PM

Friday, Feb. 27th and Saturday, Feb. 28th

This year's theme will be

50 Years of Campus Music

We're also bringing back the stars.

The man who wrote the 1931 music and is now, among other things, a concert violinist. Stars of the 1957 show "My Fur Lady," which toured Canada, will again sing the hit song. All this, and much more. Get your tickets (\$2.00) EARLY at Sadie's — reservations already exceed 100.

Wm. H. Pugsley
Producer.

SYMPOSIUM ON Soviet Jewry

with

Dr. William Korey

Director of International Policy Research
for B'nai Brith International

Wed. Feb 25, 1981, 8:00 pm, Leacock 26

ALSO

Elie Wiesel

Author, Philosopher

Wed. March 4, 1981, 6:00 pm, Leacock 132

Tickets and information:

Hillel House, 3460 Stanley 845-9171

B'nai Brith Regional Office, 4480 Cote de Liesse no. 107 731-7396

Canadian Jewish Congress, 1590 Dr. Penfield 931-7531, ext. 37

Students & Senior Citizens:

Adults:

Individual tickets:

Students:

Series \$5.00

Series \$7.00

\$4.00

\$3.00

Sponsored by

B'nai Brith Hillel Foundation — S.S.S.J.

League for Human Rights of B'nai Brith — Eastern Region

Montreal Committee for Soviet Jewry

Canadian Jewish Congress

Restaurant
McGILL
Pizza

6:30 am - 2:00 am
6:30 am - 3:00 am
FRI & SAT

BREAKFAST
SPECIALS
6:30 - 11:00 am

545 MILTON
845-8011 ★ 845-8382

FREE DELIVERY

Divestment...

Students' rights: The inside story

Two weeks ago, a RAEU conference on students' rights kicked up a fair amount of controversy when a group of delegates refused to take part in the colloquium's final plenary.

In this article Daniel Gaucher, V.P. External of the McGill Students' Society gives his views on RAEU, the Quebec government, and students' rights.

Firstly, I would like to express my sincere thanks to all those McGill students who attended the colloquium on the rights of students organized by RAEU. Those McGill delegates (about 35) who were not familiar with the Quebec student movement are probably a bit confused about this unprecedented and rewarding experience. By attending this colloquium, McGill has taken one step further towards overcoming its isolation and enhancing our understanding of the current problems other students in other universities face every day. It is my aim in this commentary to clarify certain points about his event.

How does RAEU work?

RAEU stands for Regroupement des Associations Etudiantes Universitaires du Québec (Federation of University Student Associations of Québec). McGill Students' Society has played a leading role within this organization since its inception 2 years ago. RAEU's membership also includes UQAM, Concordia (CUSA), University of Montreal (FAECUM), Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales (AEHEC), Université de Sherbrooke (AFEUS), Laval University, Bishop's U., and many others.

The supreme decision-making body within RAEU is the Council of Representatives to which each member association sends three delegates. This Council sets all the policies and orientations of the Federation and the coordinating committee (5 persons) executes the decisions. It took more than a year of head-breaking discussions before RAEU's constitution was agreed to by all the members including UQAM. Every move RAEU makes must be approved or ratified by the various student councils within each university member. So it was the case with the colloquium on the rights of students.

RAEU-ANEQ relations

During the first 3 years of existence ('76-'79), RAEU was a university caucus within ANEQ. Due to the overwhelming number of CEGEP members and the lack of stability in the leadership within ANEQ, university associations were lead to form their own province-wide organization in order to have an ef-

fective voice to represent them. During the first year of RAEU's autonomy (1979), the relations between the two bodies were quite uneasy. However, the situation improved tremendously when ANEQ recognized officially RAEU as the sole representative of university students. Both reiterated their strong commitment to a united student movement in Quebec by forming a long lasting coalition against repression in our universities (Guy Heroux). Moreover, RAEU and ANEQ's representatives attend each other's meetings and a "project de centrale unique" which would preserve their respective autonomy, is presently under consideration.

ANEQ was not directly involved in the colloquium on the rights of students for the reason that it decided to follow its own course of action and program. The fact that students in universities are most concerned with their rights and the necessity to address the question of a formal charter does not imply that the CEGEPs had to follow in this orientation. In spite of this difference in orientation both CEGEP students and ANEQ representatives were formally invited to attend the conference and many did so.

RAEU and the Parti Quebecois

The 17,000 subsidy from the Quebec Department of Education to RAEU's colloquium on the rights of students has raised some suspicions among some leftist groups and observers of the student scene. Such a positive response from the government a few months before an election looks "electoraliste au bout". That we can't deny. However, it is worth mentioning that the Québec government traditionally subsidizes many labour organizations and even ANEQ (\$15,000 in 1979). This practice, quite common in our political process, has been going on over the last five years. The Pequistes strategists know very well that there is no way they can buy any significant amount of votes from the students. Contrary to ANEQ who officially supported the Oui option last spring, RAEU remained neutral in order to preserve its unity. Over its 5 year term, the P.Q. government disappointed the students in not granting fully free tuition and by implementing severe cutbacks in the education sector. Also, the differential fees for international students were first established in Quebec by the same government. No matter what, the youths will still vote massively for Parti Quebecois in 1981. The Parti Quebecois' contribution to the colloquium is aimed at encouraging and allowing the students to better organize and increase their input in the educational policy making and to prepare themselves to fight back the extreme conservatism of a would-be

liberal government under Ryan.

Mr. Camille Laurin attended the opening session of the colloquium. He went through a harsh question period and, expectedly, he avoided most of the questions. The audience was very critical of his responses, and no one was stupid enough to be subdued by his presence. Newly appointed ministers always show some openness but they soon toughen their attitude as they grow more experienced.

From a more positive point of view, the students are being listened to, through RAEU, by the government. However, that does not mean that RAEU must stop mobilizing its members if any concrete gains are to be obtained. The fact that both RAEU and the Ministry of Education entertain a good climate for dialogue won't stop the university students from imposing harsh pressures on our elected peoples.

How does a colloquium fit into the present context?

The idea of drafting a formal charter of student rights is certainly not new. However, we still don't have one. In light of all the problems the students face today regarding their rights (association, program and teacher evaluation, hiring policy, disciplinary code, etc.), some students at University of Montreal launched the debate over the project of a new charter of rights. Such a charter should be a true reflection of all our specific demands and could act as a catalyst in our actions to break the arbitrary nature of most university administrations.

In December 1980, the 14th RAEU Council of Representatives was pleased with the project and decided to initiate discussions over it among the students through a colloquium whose main goal was to serve as a primary forum whereby university students could share their experiences and views concerning:

- the necessity of a charter of rights?
- what should we do with such a charter?
- what should it contain?

With the colloquium, the debate has just started. It is now up to each and every delegate to report back to his/her association and pursue the discussions at the local level.

The procedure of the colloquium

For practical purposes, the main topic was broken down into several subthemes (workshops), each addressing one aspect of the charter:

- consequences of a charter
- means of appeal
- socio-economic conditions of the students
- recognition of students' associations
- students' services
- academic and non-academic rights, etc.

Since 400 delegates attended the conference and due to the fact that

there were only two microphones in the main room, this procedure (workshop) was necessary. It would have taken 8 days without sleep to allow all of the 400 delegates to state their points of view on the several varied topics, allowing only 3 minutes per topic each. For this reason, the debates took place within the workshops rather than the plenary session.

In order to insure free expression of all views and opinions and because it is important that the entire content of the discussions (not only the majority views) reaches the local level, no vote was taken during either the workshops or the plenary. Lengthy debates could take place within the workshops but the time frame did not allow for those debates to be repeated again during the plenary session (Sunday afternoon). This colloquium's primary goal was to initiate frank and free discussions, not to substitute itself for the existing decision making bodies within the university associations and RAEU.

This procedure was agreed to by all the constituents of RAEU till UQAM, a few days before the conference, repealed its support.

As we look back, it is easy to understand why UQAM and the leftist groups were so willing to make this colloquium a decision making body. They had the illusion of forming a majority among the delegates since their representation (130 delegates from UQAM compared to 35 from McGill and 10 from Bishop's) was overwhelming as compared to the other universities. However, many UQAM delegates endorsed RAEU's procedure and attended the workshops as planned.

Consequences of the colloquium on student rights

Although we may say that a split occurred at the colloquium, all must be aware that it did not reach the "fifty-fifty" proportion. It involves mainly one school out of eleven. However, the problem we encountered during this conference shows that there is not and there will never be full unanimity around the basic orientations of RAEU. May I mention that unanimity is far from being a desirable feature in an organization which aims at preserving democracy within its ranks. All during the conference, the UQAM delegates were urged to join the mainstream and to voice their opinions within the workshops and the plenary session. We must congratulate all the delegates for their tolerance which permitted the colloquium to proceed in good order. In that respect and by the quality of the discussions which took place, the colloquium on student rights was a brilliant success.

Daniel Gaucher
V.P. External Affairs
McGill Students' Society

South Africa

continued from page 4

ternational community to follow up the arms embargo against South Africa with a mandate to the Security Council to impose economic and trade sanctions against the apartheid government. The International Conference on Economic Sanctions Against South Africa recently concluded that, since moral persuasion had failed over many years, total economic sanctions are now the only effective means, short of military action, to change the situation in South Africa.

Conclusively, therefore, considering the position take by the United Nations General Assembly, the Organization of African Unity, and the liberation movements representing the 21 million

majority in South Africa, we cannot but argue that the Investment Committee of the Governing Board of McGill University should forthwith divest from companies with interests in South Africa. I go so far as to say that the academic community out to begin applying pressure on the business mandarins to abide by the decisions taken by General Assembly on South Africa.

One last issue remains, and that is the argument raised by the trustees of McGill University of its fiduciary responsibilities. The fiduciary duty traditionally imposed on institutional investors, such as universities, is that the investments decisions accrue maximal benefit to the university. I argue that prevailing fiduciary stan-

dards of care do not and should not prohibit university trustees from divesting their stocks from South Africa on moral or political grounds. The fiduciary responsibility has been such that university trustees have always had the freedom to develop investment guidelines for university endowment funds, and when deciding on this policy, the trustees ought to be consistent with the humanitarian values of our society.

Divestiture therefore is the logical step to be taken by trustees, if they are to be consistent with their fiduciary responsibilities. Universities can, by their very nature, find alternative sources in which to invest, as well as be pace-setters in educating the multinational companies, which former

U.K. prime minister Edward Heath referred to as the "ugly face of Capitalism."

Lastly, I wish to place on record, as a testimony, that the Committee of Social Responsibility of McGill University has been made fully aware by perhaps the only exiled South African of the conditions which exist at this moment in his country. One day, when situations have changed, let it not be said, as the world did during the Nazi period, that, "we did not know."

Hyde Park

Communications breakdown

It appears as though the current catch phrase "a dialogue between the deaf" has become applicable even at the most parochial levels of political, not to mention human, discourse. Walk into the Union Building as an observer; tune your ears to snatches of conversation on the bus ride home. Noise and chatter about. Language abounds — but communication is lacking; there appears to be little sympathetic dialogue.

University life, for all its romantic idealism, should indeed create an atmosphere where both an active (practical) and verbal exchange is possible and promoted. I believe that McGill at least partially succeeds in the task. That is, there exists a framework in which a lively dialogue could take place. However, rooms, ideas, and causes may be necessary but are certainly insufficient conditions for the kind of dialogue I propose. It is only individuals, with a desire to engage in verbal irenic exploration of a subject, who can achieve results. And this too applies on the level of political praxis — where all too often (and with disastrous consequences), the entry fee for participation is the proposing of a line clearly and resolutely arrived at well before the potential dialogue begins. In other, perhaps harsh words, despite even the most altruistic intentions on the part of individuals and/or organizations, a potentiality becomes translated into an impossibility by the very prerequisites of today's "discourse."

This is not an argument in favour of anarchism or political apathy. Just the opposite. One can believe in a certain position with all one's heart (and, of course, intellect), and concurrently listen to, and hence engage in a dialogue with individuals who maintain seriously divergent beliefs. Listening is simply not enough: Hearing, or listening sympathetically to one's contemporaries is the only process able to raise a mere potentiality into the realm of actuality... It is this which has always and will always be the essential component of fruitful dialogue and serious discourse.

There are many who disbelieve this notion or simply cannot bring themselves to act it out, that is to listen and hear.

The kind of "hearing" for which I make this plea entails a sympathetic as well as a self-reflective capacity, qualities which are easily preached and only with much conscious effort, practiced. This is the test of learning, of understanding and truly the ultimate test of humanity, if there is such a thing. To listen is to interact but passively in dialogue — while hearing, in the way I have prescribed, embodies a continuous struggle for clarity, simultaneously with oneself (reflection) and with one's partners (sympathy). And it is precisely this comprehensive duality which is so difficult to attain but more crucially, so difficult to forget.

Carefully scrutinize the level and method of discourse present within university-student politics and you will find illustrations of this lack. The "right" hates the "left" and thus refuses to enter into any purposeful dialogue. Even within the supposedly progressive "left," there exists a large spectrum of unapproachables who are alternately considered from both extremes as either "too left" or "too right" and who are consequently excluded from any potential debate. From any other perspective, listen carefully to the language of today's so-called political discourse. One's potential fellow "explorers" are immediately categorized as either "allies" or "opponents." One's position is haphazardly deemed as one's "argument." It thus seems that our political vocabulary has become resolutely manichean, and one need not go far afield to find the answer as to why. Today's discourse is a reflection of consensus politics where it is the accepted rule that one must pre-empt one's opposition by demanding the most, all sides well aware that political bargaining will necessitate compromise. Within this climate, it is not surprising to find that the hard line is always advanced — for in terms of practicality, it is the best method to gain concrete results.

However, simply because the means, that is instrumental discourse, may be expedient to attain one's ends, I maintain that it often misses the mark because it lacks those essential qualities of sympathy and self-reflection. This statement is applicable irrespective of the composition of the end. On the extreme and largely infrequent side, that is, when the end is clearly desirable and "needed," it seems as though the measures adopted (precisely because of the form of discourse and political process) cannot help but fall short of what everyone adheres to as "the good." Contrarily, when the end is disputable, as is the case most frequently, one rarely engages in discourse which touches the heart of the issue and therefore conclusions or decisions arrived at are stop-gap measures which fail to hear the sounds of the not-too-distant deluge.

Efforts must be made by all those who understand or sense the importance of this statement, to engage in this very human dialogue with others. For it becomes manifest once one has been inducted into this world of veritable discourse, that there is no other way to communicate. At base, it is our ability to communicate which captures our essential humanity. There are countless ways to talk, but there is only one universally valid method of discourse.

Mimi Bick

Letters

continued from page 5

After pressure in Senate, Daily coverage, a Students' Council resolution and mobilization of concerned students, a new clause was inserted which reads "Nothing in this Article or Code shall be construed to prohibit peaceful assemblies and demonstrations, lawful picketing and free speech."

New wording for Article 6 (relating to students' rights to be in University buildings) was proposed by student senators and accepted by Senate. It represented major clarification in wording and gave additional protection to students.

Finally, the 19-18 vote which rejected Article 7 (which would have made it an offence to refuse to obey the orders of a University official relating to being banned from an area of campus) was a direct result of the forceful arguments and the votes of student senators.

These three instances point up very clearly the impact that a coordinated student senate caucus and the visible presence of interested students can have on Senate action. Thanks should be extended to the Daily, the cooperative student senators, and those students who organized for and attended the Senate meeting. I hope we can continue to repeat our success in future meetings.

Terje Anderson
Chairperson,
Student Senate Caucus

Honi soit qui mal y penis
To the Daily:

Having read the letter of Feb. 13 concerning the Plumbers' Pot, we cannot help but wonder how Ms. Minjon ever came to read the issue of the Plumbers' Pot that so offended her. The issue in question came with a clear cut warning on the front page that stated specifically: "WARNING: This newspaper contains what some people would call obscene material and upon reading it they would become so full of disgust that

they would not be able to keep from throwing up. Therefore if you belong in this category, save yourself a meal. Replace this paper gently. This will save you the trouble of having to write self-righteous letters to editors and deans, demanding censorship of this paper. Also, this paper is for Engineers, and anyone who takes this paper and is not an Engineer is guilty of theft and may be charged accordingly. If you decide to read through, we can only assume you do so at your own discretion."

This warning was included for the benefit of people like Ms. Minjon, to save them their meals and to save them the time it takes to write silly letters

to the Daily. Ms. Minjon should thank the editor of the Pot for his kind consideration instead of condemning our paper and questioning its resources.

Stephen Wood U3/Electrical
Caroline Firstbrook U2 Elec.

No Daily Friday

Aw shucks!

Today

Centre for Developing Area Studies

Professor John O'Manique, Associate Director, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, Carleton University will speak on "Canada and the North-South Dialogue", Macdonald-Harrington Building in Room C103E at 2:00pm.

Squash

Ladies Squash Club, C Team, will be hosting the Ville Marie Squash Club. For information, call Jen Litzgus at 931-3763.

McGill History Department Staff/Student Seminar

Franz Szabo, visiting Assistant Professor of History at McGill University, author of diverse articles on the Hapsburg Monarchy in the 18th century, will present a paper entitled: "Prince Kaunitz and Enlightened Absolutism in the Hapsburg Monarchy: An Interpretation" 4:00pm in Leacock Building 632.

The Bible & Human Liberation (Study Group)

The group will explore the Bible's bias for life! We will relate what we study to our own context and our own lives! Today at 4pm at United

Theological College 3421 University with Rev. Chris Ferguson. For information call 392-5890.

Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity

Invites you for a complimentary lunch at 3505 Peel street just below Doctor Penfield. Lunch is served at 12:30pm Monday to Friday. Just call us at 288-6717 before 11:00am.

Arts and Science Students

Verification Period for all Arts and Science students is today through Friday, February 20, at Dawson Hall, Student Affairs Office. Bring your I.D. Last day to withdraw from a "B" course with a "W" is Feb. 20th.

Amnesty International

First genuine bake sale, 11:30 to 1:30 in the Union lobby, towards the establishment of a human rights research library. Free pictures of the Balkans (supply limited).

World Hunger Committee

Meeting tonight at 7pm (19h) in Room 302 of the Union. We will discuss the library, Harry Chapan, and the fast.

DESA

There will be a meeting of the Department of English Student Association (DESA) at 3:30 in Arts B-20. It is important that all English students attend.

Film Society

There will not be a Film Society meeting tonight. However, please come up and sign up to work at coming films. There will be a meeting two weeks from today, as scheduled.

The McGill Daily

The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University, 3480 McTavish Street, Montreal. Editorial opinions expressed on these pages are those of the Daily staff and are not the official opinions of the Students' Society. Typeset by SST, 1860 Centre Street, Point St. Charles, printed at Richelieu Roto-Litho, 142 St. Pierre Street, St. Jean. The Daily is a founding member of Canadian University Press (CUP) and la Presse Etudiant du Québec (PEQ).

Mail subscriptions: \$15.00

Editorial offices: 392-8955

Advertising office: 392-8902

Co-editors in chief

Senior news editor
News editors

Production/design director
Assistant Production Manager
Photo editor
French Edition editors

Weekly editor
Sports Editor
Science edition editor
Advertising Director

Richard Goldman
Rosemary Oliver
Harold Koblin
Peter Orr
Anita Schapiro
Brian Topp
Brahm Pascal
Louise Haberl
Richard Katz
Danièle Champoux
Henri-Paul Normandin
Gino Apponi
Emily Earle
Julian Belts
Diane Turbide



MONTREAL'S
FINEST

CHINESE
RESTAURANT

Eat at

SILVER
MOON
CAFE

新銀月酒家

FULLY LICENSED

FREE DELIVERY
SPECIAL CHINESE
BUFFET
\$3.95

All you can eat
Choice of over 10 dishes
Mon.-Fri.: 11 am - 2 pm
Sunday: 4 pm - 8 pm

DOWNTOWN
1425 Mansfield
842-8481

McGILL
ARTS & SCIENCE
UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETY

GENERAL ELECTIONS
TODAY

POLLS OPEN FROM 9:00 AM TO 3:00 PM IN:
Union Building Lobby
Leacock Building Lobby
Stewart Biology Building Lobby (North)
Burnside Building Basement (near elevators)
Undergraduate Library (near Reserves Room)

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO HAVE A SAY IN
STUDENT GOVERNMENT, SO GET OUT AND

VOTE!!!

LA TACULRIA
LA TACULRIA
LA TACULRIA
RESTAURANT & BAR, MEXICAN

The place for authentic

**Tacos
Enchiladas**

& other Mexican
delicacies.

Hot or mild.

429 Avenue du Parc, Montréal
843-6336



The McGill Film Society Presents

Tonight

Dersu Uzala

7:00 & 9:30 Leacock 132 \$1.00

Thursday, Feb 19

Titicut Follies

8:00 FDAA \$1.00

Friday, Feb 20

The Goalie's Fear of the Penalty Kick

7:00 & 9:30 Leacock 132 \$1.25

Saturday, Feb 21

Nosferatu

7:00 & 9:30 FDAA \$1.50

**STUDENTS' SOCIETY
GENERAL ELECTIONS**

2 March 1981 (Advance Polls)
4 March 1981 (Regular Polls)

Nominations for President:

Adrienne Jones
Paul Lamontagne
Marcel Mongeon
Liz Norman
Gilles Paquin
Eric Perelman

**Nominations for Vice-President,
Internal Affairs:**

Brian Fish
Keith Hennessy
Bruce Williams

**Nominations for Vice-President,
External Affairs:**

Richard H. Fitzpatrick
Paul Smith

**Nominations for Undergraduate
Representative to the Board of Govern-
ors:**

Todd Ducharme
Mark Greenstein
Luranah Mari'a Woody

Law Senator ACCLAIMED:

Guy W. Knowles (Elected by acclamation)

Nominations for Arts Senator:

Dominic Marini
Sonia Scott
Serge Silberman
Les Thiele
Mark Yakabuski

**Nominations for Engineering
Senator:**

Paul A. Reilly
Sheila M. Roman
J. Marc Sofia

**Nominations for Management
Senator:**

Leon Garfinkle
Ken Monteith
James Singerman

Nominations for Science Senator:

Susan Bas
Ronald-Robert Hall

Religious Studies Senator

ACCLAIMED:

John Kerry (Elected by acclamation)

**DEADLINE FOR NOMINATIONS
EXTENDED**

UNTIL MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23 at 4:30

For the following positions:

Dental Senator
Education Senator
Medicine (Incl. Nursing and P & OT) Senator
Music Senator
Post Graduate Studies (Academic) Senator
Post Graduate Studies (Professional) Senator
One Graduate Representative to the Board of Governors

Nomination forms are available at the General Office, Students' Society, Union Building, 3480 McTavish Street or may be obtained by leaving a message from the GRO at 392-8922.



Peter MacArthur
Chief Returning Officer
McGill Students' Society

FROM VANCOUVER
RCA RECORDING ARTISTS
THE HOTTEST
CANADIAN BAND
THIS DECADE

**DOUG
&
THE SLUGS**

UNION
BALLROOM

SATURDAY
FEBRUARY 21
9:00 PM

TICKETS
\$3 MCGILL ID
\$4 GENERAL
NOW ON SALE
AT SADIE'S

(CROSSING CANADA WITH ALL THE
CONFIDENCE OF A SLUG ON A FREEWAY)

PRODUCED WITH CONFIDENCE BY
THE MCGILL PROGRAM BOARD